imposition of export duty on exports of iron ore in the lump form with iron content above 65%. Taking cue from this recommendation, and in order to conserve natural resources as well as to raise revenue, in the Budget 2007-08, Government has imposed export duty of Rs. 300 per metric tonne on iron ores and concentrates, all sorts *w.e.f.* 1.3.2007. However, after considering various representations from the stakeholders, *w.e.f.* 3rd May, 2007, the rate of export duty on iron ore fines of iron content of 62% and below has been reduced from Rs. 300 per metric tonne to Rs. 50 per metric tonne.

**Guidelines on indecent print and telecast**

†*143. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared guidelines to control indecent print and telecast in electronic media which pollute culture, tradition and civilization of the country;

(b) if so, the details of these guidelines and mediums which have contributed in their preparation;

(c) if the guidelines have not been prepared, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is. a fact that such telecast are going on in the country in the name of freedom of expression?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Press in India is free from Government control. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the press, the Government does not interfere in it's functioning. The Press Council of India,a statutory autonomous body, has issued 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' which cover principles and ethics with regard to journalism as also guidelines for reporting on specific issues of public and national importance. For electronic media, the Programme and Advertisement Codes have been prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules thereunder, as per Statement-I and II (*See* below.)

(c) In view of above does not arise.

(d) The telecast of programme and advertisements is according to the Programme and Advertisement codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act. 1995 and rules made thereunder. Government takes action in cases of violation of these codes. These Codes are sought to be revised and a Committee comprising representatives of Broadcasting/civil society organizations and consumer forums is working on proposals in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

***Statement-I***

**Programme Code.** - (*1*) No programme should be carried in the cable service which:-

(a) Offends against good taste or decency:

(b) Contains criticism of friendly countries;

(c) Contains attack on religions or communities or visuals or words contemptuous of religious groups or which promote communal attitudes;

(d) Contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths;

(e) Is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promote-anti-national attitudes;

(f) Contains anything amounting to contempt of court;

(g) Contains aspersions against the integrity of the President and Judiciary;

(h) Contains anything affecting the integrity of the Nation;

(i) Criticises, maligns or slanders any individual in person or certain groups, segments of social, public and moral life of the country;

(j) Encourages superstition or blind belief;

(k) Denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a women, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals;

(l) Denigrates children;

(m) Contains visuals or words which reflect a slandering, ironical and snobbish attitude in the portrayal of certain ethnic, linguistic and regional groups

(n) Contravenes the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(o) Is not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause, the expression "unrestricted public exhibition" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952);

(2) The cable operator should strive to carry programmes in his cable service which project women in a positive, leadership role of sobriety, moral and character building qualities.

(3) No cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any programme in respect of which copyright subsists under the Copyright Act, 1972 (14 of 1972) unless he has been granted a licence by owners of copyright under the Act in rest of such programme.

(4) Care should be taken to ensure that programmes meant for children do not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence.

(5) Programmes unsuitable for children must not be carried in the cable service at times when the largest numbers of children are viewing.

***Statement-II***

**Advertising Code.** - *(1)* Advertising carried in the cable service shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the subscribers.

(2) No advertisement shall be permitted which-

(i) derides any race, caste, colour, creed and nationality;

(ii) is against any provision of the Constitution of India.

(iii) tends to incite people to crime, cause disorder or violence, or breach of law or glorifies violence or obscenity in any way;

(iv) presents criminality as desirable;

(v) exploits the national emblem, or any part of the Constitution or the person or personality of a national leader or a State dignitary;

(vi) in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women. Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency;

(vii) exploits social evils like dowry, child marriage.

(viii)promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of-

(A) cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants;

(B) infant milk substitutes, feeding bottle or infant food.

(3) No advertisement shall be permitted, the objects whereof, are wholly or mainly of a religious or political nature; advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end

(3A) No advertisement shall contain references which hurt religious sentiments.

(4) The goods or services advertised shall not suffer from any defect or deficiency as mentioned in Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(5) No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

(6) The picture and the audible matter of the advertisement shall not be excessively loud;

(7) No advertisement which endangers the safety of children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service.

(8) Indecent, vulgar, suggestive, repulsive or offensive themes or treatment shall be avoided in all advertisements.

(9) No advertisement which violates the standards of practice for advertising agencies as approved by the Advertising Agencies Association of India, Bombay, from time to time shall be carried in the cable service.

(10) All advertisement should be clearly distinguishable from the programme and should not in any manner interfere with the programme *viz.*, use of lower part of screen to carry captions, static or moving alongside the programme.

**Security experts' demand for a tough and stringent anti-terror law**

*144. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for a tough and stringent anti-terror law to deal with threats from across the border to the country's vital installations, including nuclear facilities, has been raised by top security experts;

(b) whether existing laws are woefully inadequate to deal with the developing threats;

(c) whether it has been suggested that expert police which is the weapon of first resort against terrorism of any kind, must be adequately empowered and given full latitude in dealing with terror and its nexus with organized crime; and

(d) the other suggestions made and considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967, as amended in September, 2004 has the necessary provisions to deal with various aspects of terrorism. The Government is, however, aware of the suggestions made from time to time regarding the need to strengthen the arrangements to counter terrorism including the need to designate certain crimes, such as terrorism, drug trafficking etc. that affect national security, as special crimes and their investigation and prosecution by a Central agency.

(c) and (d) The Government recognizes the need for continuous strengthening of the systems and for upgradation of skills and technical capabilities of the Central and State Police/security and intelligence agencies to effectively deal with, and investigate, terrorist and organized crime activities, and has taken various steps in this regard. These include effective border management to check infiltration from across the borders, deployment of Central security forces to aid the State police